Numb. 4406

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday January 29. to Monday February 2. 1707.

Venice, Jan. 20. *N. S.*

THE Procurator Juſtiniani is made one of the Magiſtrates who preſide over Maritime Affairs; and the Procurator Sebaſtian Foſcarini ſucceeds him in his Commiſſion relating to the Trade of this Republick. The Duke of Mantua is returned hither from Padua. The Electrice of Bavaria has put off her Journey to Catajo, by reaſon of the great Rains which have fallen in this Country. They write from Rome, That the publick Audience of the Envoy from the King of Portugal is retarded, till certain Difficulties in the Ceremony, with which he is to be receiv'd, are adjuſted. Thoſe Letters add, that a great Body of Recruits, conſiſting of Foot and Horſe, had lately paſs'd through Romagna, in their Way to the Abruzzo. Cardinal Carpegna, Firſt Lector of the French College of Theatins, having maintain'd in a publick Diſcourſe, That the King has no Right to the Diſpoſal of Benefices which fall in vacant Biſhopricks without the Aſſent of the See of Rome; the Cardinal of Tremoille has demanded of the Pope his Expulſion from the Society: But that Satisfaction has been denied, and the Cardinal has receiv'd for Anſwer, That the Apoſtolical Chair is obliged to protect ſuch as do their Duty in defending its Intereſts. Letters from Verona complain of great Scarcity of Corn and other Neceſſaries in the Mantuan, occaſion'd by a Prohibition to tranſport any Grains for Bread beyond the Breſſan. Thoſe Advices add, That the Count of Caſtel-Barco, Governor of Mantua, and Commiſſary-General of his Imperial Majeſty, was ſuddenly expected from Tuſcany, where he had received part of the Contribution demanded of the Great Duke. He has viſited the Dutchy of Maſſa, in order to raiſe alſo the Proportion exacted from thence.

Milan, Jan. 21. The Fire which broke out in the Theatre for Opera's has done much greater Damage than we were at firſt apprehenſive of: Many Papers of Conſequence, and Records relating to the Publick, were loſt in it. We have already began to rebuild thoſe Parts of the Palace which were burnt down. They write from Naples, That General Wetzel had paſſed through Rome, in his Way from Orbitello, and had an Audience of the Pope concerning the March of the Imperial Troops through the Eccleſiaſtical Dominions. Letters from Leghorne report, That Count Wallis, who commands the German Troops in the Abſence of General Wetzel, had inveſted Porto Ercole, and was preparing all things for beſieging the Place in Form. Thoſe Advices add, That this Deſign is favour'd by Count Palavicini, who has enter'd into the Port of St. Stephano in a Veſſel of 56 Guns and 350 Men, together with ſeveral arm'd Barks, in order to prevent the Arrival of any Succour to the Beſieged by Sea. He has already taken a Tartan, bound from Palermo, laden Merchants Goods, and 5 Barks of Majorca, with Proviſions for the Gariſon. The Troops which are expected from Naples for the ſame Service will be joined by two Regiments, the one Italian, the other Spaniſh; both which they are now raiſing at Orbitello. They write from Turin, That the Duke of Savoy applies himſelf to the Diſpatch of all Affairs, both Military and Civil, with great Aſſiduity, that he may have it in his Power to open the Campagne as ſoon as poſſible. His Royal Highneſs ſent a Reinforcement of 2000 Men to the Vaudois; and the ſudden March of the French out of Piedmont is attributed to that ſeaſonable Relief.

Copenhagen, Jan. 28. Two Gentlemen of the Name and Family of Aſhfelt are arrived here, as Deputies from the Nobility of Holſtein, with Inſtructions to offer to his Majeſty their humble Repreſentation againſt the Propoſal made by the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, for ſeparating the Sovereignty over them, which is at preſent jointly veſted in the Kings of Denmark and Dukes of Holſtein. Theſe Perſons were yeſterday preſented to his Majeſty; and, after a long Harangue, delivered in Writing the ſeveral Reaſons which the Nobility urge againſt a Diviſion of that Power. It is aſſerted in their Memorial, That the Manner of Government they now enjoy is eſtabliſhed by frequent Acts of the Anceſtors both of the Kings and Dukes; and that the Right to all their Honours and Privileges attends the preſent Union of Power, and muſt determine by the Separation of it; it being the firſt and moſt valuable of all their Liberties to live under the entire Direction of both Sovereigns, and not be liable to the abſolute Dependency on either. There are Deputies diſpatched to Stockholm, with Orders to the ſame Purpoſe. Yeſterday Major-General Noſtwitz arrived here from his Czariſh Majeſty's Army in Poland.

Cologne, Jan. 31. N. S. The Pruſſian Troops which are quartered in this Electorate are ſo very vigilant and ready on all Occaſions, that we are no longer inſulted by French Parties. All Strangers are forbidden to raiſe any more Recruits for Foreign Princes till the 3 Companies which our Magiſtracy have ordered to be levied for our own Service are compleated: Each of thoſe Companies is to conſiſt of 150. Letters from Francfort ſay, That there is an Edict publiſhed at Schaffhouſe, which gives Licence to all Perſons to import the Commodities of France into the Territories of the Empire. It is ſaid alſo from thence, That the Marſhal de Villars being diſappointed in his Project on Fribourg, had commanded his Troops to march into their former Quarters. The Towns of Landau and Philipsburg, and all the Places of Strength near the Lines, are ſufficiently furniſhed with Men, Proviſions and Ammunition, to make a vigorous Defence. The City of Heidelberg, and all the other Parts of the Palatinate, have ſettled the Payment of their Contributions with the French Intendant. The French have demanded of the Archbiſhoprick of Mayence 480000 Guilers, on Pain of Military Execution, if

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